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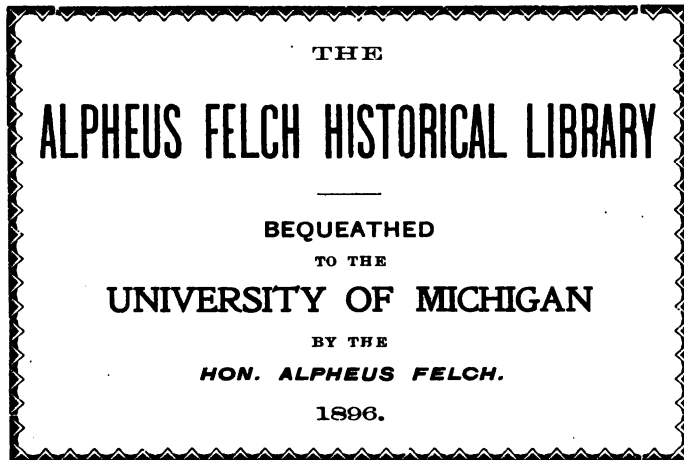
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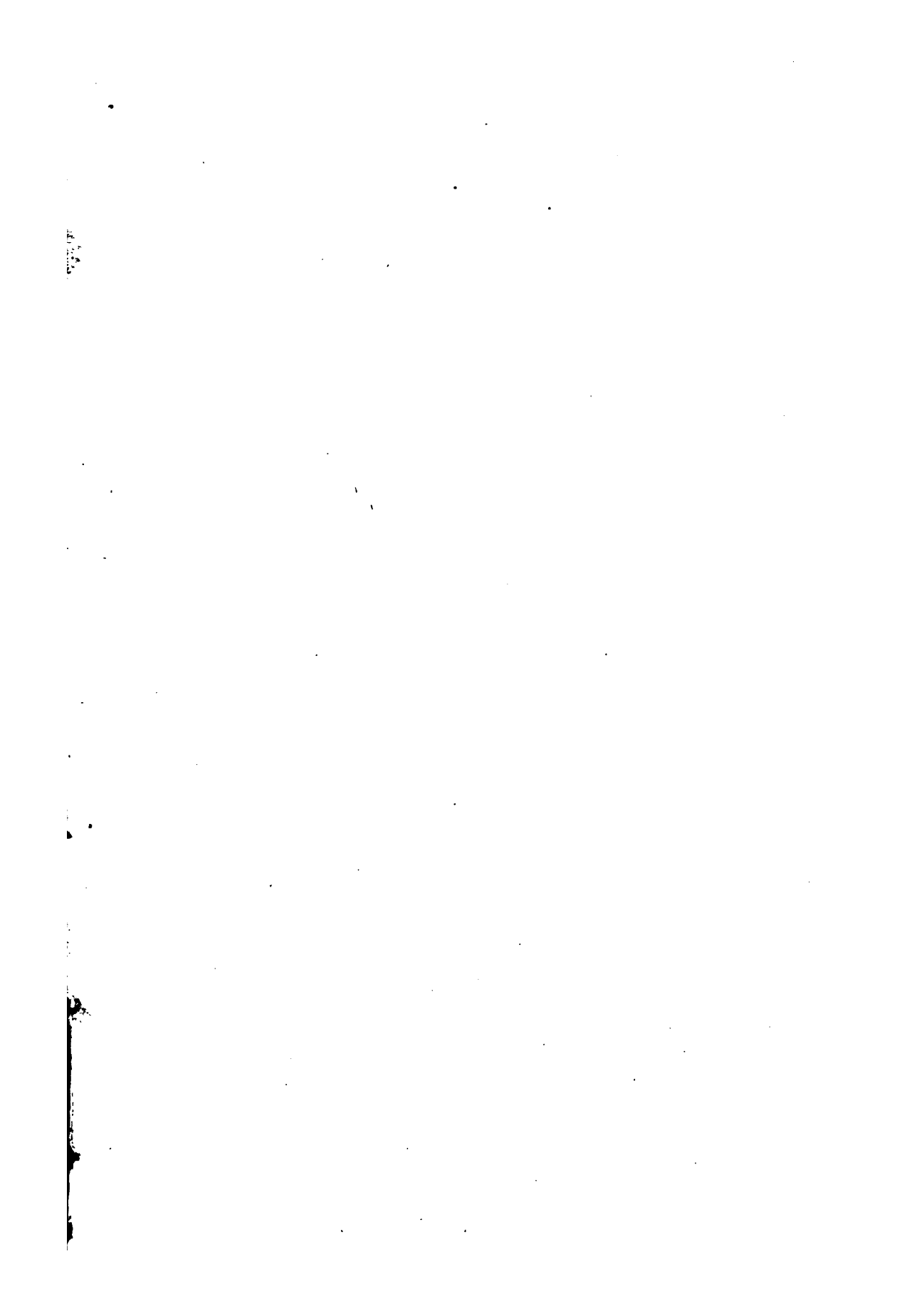


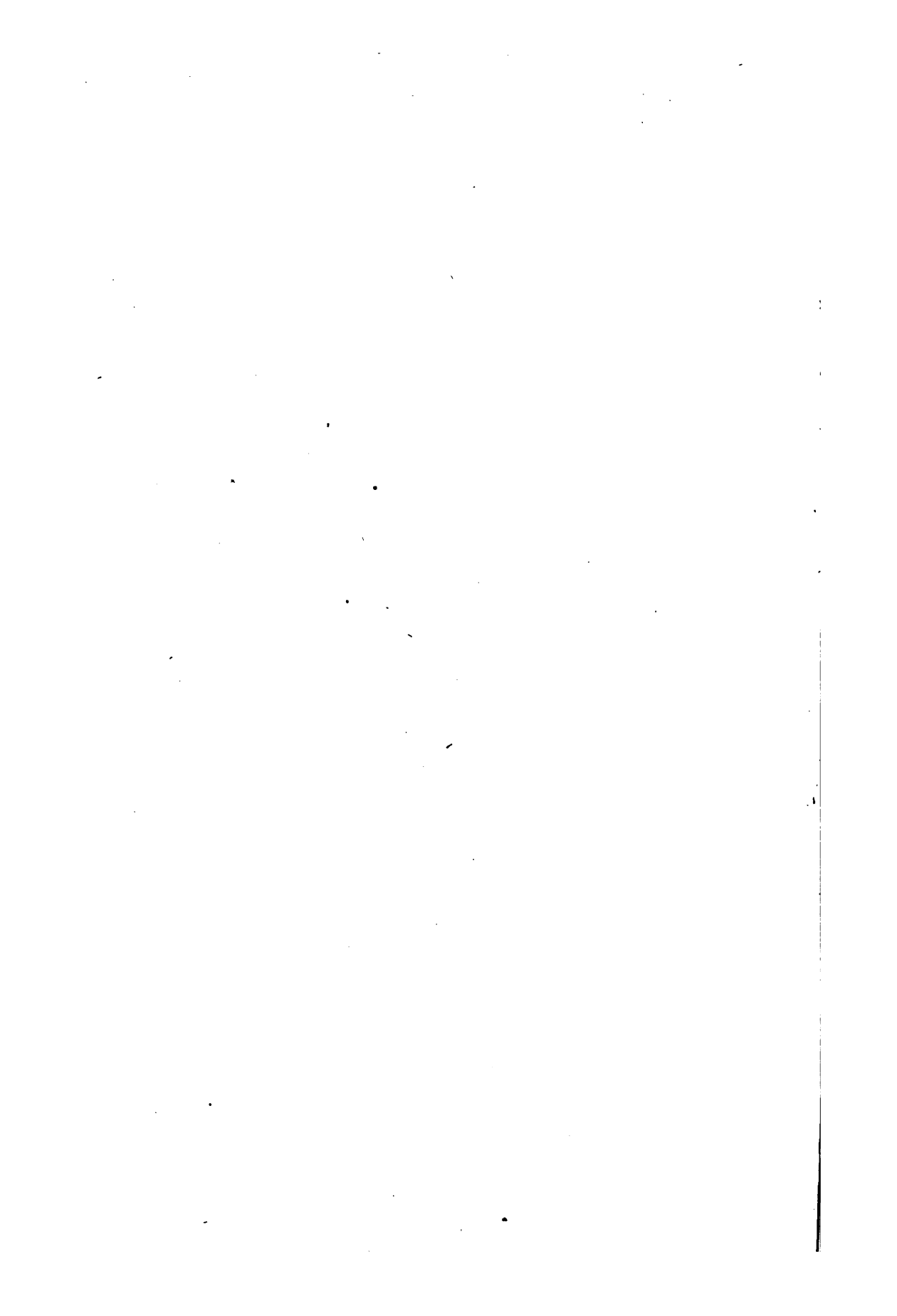
JOURNAL
OF
THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MARCH, 1872.



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JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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UNITED STATES,

Centennial Commission,

AT

PHILADELPHIA,

1872.

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1872.

JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED UNDER AND PURSUANT TO
THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED
MARCH 3, 1871, ENTITLED

“An Act to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth
“ Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an
“ International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and
“ Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadel-
“ phia and State of Pennsylvania, in the year Eighteen
“ Hundred and Seventy-Six.”

PHILADELPHIA, *March 4, 1872.*

In conformity with the Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor of said City October 30, 1871, entitled “An Ordinance to provide for the first meeting and organization of the United States Centennial Commission, and to make an appropriation therefor,” the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the several States and Territories, pursuant to the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, held an informal meeting in Parlor C, of the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., this day.

Rec'd 1955 7-22-39 2092

Present,—Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners as follow :—

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Commissioner of Connecticut.
WILLIAM M. BYRD, Commissioner of Alabama.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Alternate Commissioner of Georgia.
JAMES E. DEXTER, Commissioner of District of Columbia.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Indiana.
ROBERT LOWRY, Commissioner of Iowa.
JOHN LYNCH, Commissioner of Louisiana.
GEORGE ALEX. BATCHELDER, Commissioner of Dakota.
JOSHUA NYE, Commissioner of Maine.
JAMES BIRNEY, Commissioner of Michigan.
JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, Commissioner of California.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, Commissioner of New Jersey.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Alternate Commissioner of New York.
HENRY PROBASCO, Commissioner of Ohio.
DANIEL J. MORRELL, Commissioner of Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Commissioner of Rhode Island.
WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Alternate Commissioner of Tennessee.
WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, Commissioner of Texas.
JOHN H. WICKIZER, Commissioner of Utah.
JOHN N. BAXTER, Commissioner of Vermont.
WALTER W. WOOD, Commissioner of Virginia.
ANDREW J. SWEENEY, Alternate Commissioner of West Virginia.
DAVID ATWOOD, Commissioner of Wisconsin.
ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Alternate Commissioner of Wyoming.
HENRY S. MOODY, Commissioner of Nebraska.
WILLIAM P. BLAKE, Alternate Commissioner of Connecticut.
SOLOMON L. SPINK, Alternate Commissioner of Dakota.
J. MARSHALL PAUL, Commissioner of Colorado.
DAVID M. BOYD, JR., Alternate Commissioner of Indiana.

MR. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania,

Moved that Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, be appointed chairman *pro tempore*.

Which was agreed to.

MR. ATWOOD, of Wisconsin,

In accepting the position, said :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION :—The honor of having been selected to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Commission has taken me by surprise, and I have no speech to make. I accept the honor, not as a personal compliment, but as a compliment to the great Northwest, which I in part represent. In this view, gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the honor you have done that section of our noble Union.

We have met for the transaction of business of great importance to the country. We are to make arrangements for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the signing of the Great Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed equal rights to all men. These arrangements should be made with special care. All sections of the country should be considered so that the utmost harmony throughout the nation shall prevail in regard to this, the greatest event of the century, and that the whole people may co-operate zealously for the success of the enterprise. To make it such an exhibition of the immense resources of this country as is desirable, will require wisdom, on our part, and much labor. I trust the result of our labor will be

such as will redound to the honor and glory of our common country.

MR. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,

Moved that Mr. John N. Baxter, of Vermont, be appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

Which was agreed to.

The authorities of the City of Philadelphia desiring to extend to the Commissioners a welcome, and having invited them to meet the Mayor, the Select and Common Councils, and representatives of corporate bodies of the City in INDEPENDENCE HALL at 11½ o'clock,

The Commissioners adjourned and proceeded in a body to the Hall.

On entering the Hall,

MR. JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia, stepped forward and addressed the Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, as follows:—

MR. MAYOR :—As Chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, I have the honor to present to you the distinguished gentlemen who compose the United States Centennial Commission, appointed under the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, and who are assembled here upon the invitation of the authorities of the City of Philadelphia to enter upon the discharge of their important duties.

MAYOR STOKLEY, in welcoming the Commissioners to the City, spoke as follows:—

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,

GENTLEMEN:—It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the corporate authorities of Philadelphia, to welcome you as guests of the City. The object which has brought you here commends itself to the earnest sympathies of our citizens; and, speaking for them as well as for myself, I cannot too strongly express our gratification that its furtherance has been committed to such able hands, selected by the highest authorities of the States and Territories you represent, and approved by the highest authority of the nation. You bring with you an assurance that your councils will be inspired by patriotism, and that your decisions will be marked by wisdom. And, gentlemen, looking to the great end you have been appointed to accomplish, how fitting is it that the inauguration of your labors should take place in this Hall! Here was born the mighty Republic whose growth and progress it will be your province to manifest to the world, through the agency of that grand International Exposition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine,—the control and management of which have been confided to your care. Here still are preserved with pious zeal the memorials of that august assembly whose immortal declaration changed the political destinies of a continent, and in its consequences has developed, and is still developing, social and industrial results

almost beyond the power of man to estimate. Here, too, at different epochs in our history, have come those whom the people delighted to honor, to receive the tribute of their admiration; and here, on their solemn progress to the silent tomb, have reposed the remains of statesmen and warriors who aided to form and sustain, and to perpetuate that Union which is our pride and boast, and shall be the pride and boast of our children's children to the remotest generations. How fitting, then, I repeat, it is that your mission, a mission the magnitude of which no words of mine can adequately portray; a mission that has for its aim to show how the century now nearing its close, in all the achievements of intellectual and material progress, has had no parallel in all the ages, and especially of all the lands on which the sun shines, in this favored land of ours; how fitting is it that your mission should be sanctified at its very outset by the holy influences that prevail within these walls, and that you should receive from the Father of his Country, whose portrait now hangs before you, the injunction so well imparted by his majestic presence, to spare no pains, to omit no opportunity, to allow of no interruption, in proving that the little seed which he and his contemporaries planted has fructified into a broad and wide-spreading tree, under whose branches all the earth may find shelter and protection.

GENTLEMEN:—This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any of the details connected with your commission. I content myself, therefore, with renewing to you a

cordial welcome, and assuring you that in whatever way Philadelphia may be called upon to contribute to the success of the great enterprise you represent, she will be found true to herself, true to her traditions, true to her position in the sisterhood of cities, and true, above all, to the obligations which, as the birth-place of American liberty, she feels justly imposed on her.

To which,

MR. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, in behalf of the Commissioners, responded as follows :—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA :—The Commissioners gratefully acknowledge the cordial welcome and generous hospitality of the City of Philadelphia, of which they have had continuing and most acceptable evidence from the moment of their arrival. We gladly seize the first opportunity to formally but most warmly thank you. Though we have not yet devised an organization nor opened any discussion of plans or purposes, I may say it is obvious, from the spontaneous and earnest expressions of all the Commissioners, that they are conscious of the laborious but noble task set before them. And it is altogether fit and wise that we should take our first step and utter our first words in this hall. There sat John Hancock, presiding over that immortal body. There came Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Sherman, and Livingston, presenting the sacred Declaration. There lies the broken and silent bell, which at the word proclaimed liberty throughout all the land unto all the in-

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habitants thereof. We are confused and silenced by a multitude of thronging memories and reflections. But above all arises profoundly solemn, yet exulting gratitude to Almighty God for what He has done for this nation. Our fathers were three millions of scattered colonists. They were aware of their divided counsels and feebleness; but strong in faith, they needed not even the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, as they went out into the wilderness of war and rebellion. Heaven accepted their sacrifices and their consecration, made the nation the foremost example of human progress, and put into our hands the form of government requiring the highest type of character. To say that they could not possibly have anticipated the wonders of this day is to pass the highest eulogy upon their faith and devotion to abstract principle. They could not have dreamed of a gigantic nation of forty millions of people, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; nor could they have foreseen the wonderful inventions and discoveries by which the unity, energy, and perpetuity of great nations are rendered practicable; that already old, yet daily new, miracle of the railway, by which we can seat ourselves in a luxurious parlor at Boston and in six days look from its windows upon the Pacific; that already old, yet still new, miracle through which all civilized people talk every morning of whatever has just happened from San Francisco to Constantinople. It is easier to assemble a congress from Maine and Oregon than it was fifty years ago to gather a congress from Massachusetts and Georgia. We are forty millions—we shall soon

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be sixty, eighty, and a hundred millions; and the interchange of thought, of men, and of matter among them all will be easier than it was then in the single Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All the arts and sciences have advanced. The industrious laborer enjoys beauties, comforts, and luxuries which unlimited wealth could not purchase then. The forty millions are all free and equal in civil and political rights. The gates are wide open, and men enough to form a new State come annually to our shores—men of all races, creeds, and pursuits.

We are preparing to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the nation. It is significant and reassuring to observe that it has nowhere been proposed to use the occasion to display great armies and fleets, and parade the trophies of bloody conquest. But we invite all the world to come here and see what God has wrought, and to assemble here all the wonderful things man has found in nature, either as he has found them or as he has magically transformed them.

The Commissioners will diligently observe the purposes for which they were appointed, in accordance with the Act of Congress, and strive with indefatigable zeal to win for the celebration the favor and support of all the people of all the Union. The occasion will have a special value, and, we hope, a blessed influence within our own boundaries. And they will address themselves in a fraternal spirit to the people of all other nations, that this may be the best

exposition yet seen of the men and the works of all the world. Mr. Mayor, we await your pleasure.

MR. SHOEMAKER, of the Councils of Philadelphia, then spoke as follows :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:
It was expected his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania would have been present on this occasion. A letter from him, however, has been received, explaining his absence. It is as follows :—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, February 29, 1872.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, ESQ.,

MY DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and in reply thereto say that I heartily concur with you in your remarks on the approaching meeting of the United States Centennial Commissioners in Philadelphia. If sufficiently recovered from my present illness, I will be with you at the time indicated.

We should give the strongest assurances in our power to the United States Commissioners that we, as Pennsylvanians, duly and fully appreciate the vast responsibilities resting upon us, as well as the herculean duties involved in prosecuting and perfecting the great national object which is about to be undertaken ; and while we are, willing not only to pledge and give our best energies in its prosecution, we at the same time earnestly request a hearty co-operation of

the people of all the States and Territories of the Union to make our first National Centennial the greatest and grandest event of the age.

Should I not be able to be present on the 4th proximo, please to do me the favor to extend to the visiting Commissioners, in my name and that of this State, a most sincere and cordial welcome to Pennsylvania.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. GEARY.

After a few minutes indulged in by a formal introduction of the members of Councils, the Commissioners were escorted to the chamber of Common Council, where, when Presidents Littleton and Wagner had taken their seats, and the Commissioners had entered and taken the places assigned to them,

MR. WILLIAM E. LITTLETON, President of Select Council, said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:—The Councils of the City of Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, unanimously adopted a resolution placing this and the adjoining room, their places of meeting, at your service, to enable you as a body to conveniently transact the business for which you have been appointed. It is our pleasant duty to say to you officially that these chambers are at your disposal for such length of time as you may desire, and to add that the clerks and messengers of Councils will cheerfully afford any assistance you may need from them.

MR. ATWOOD, Chairman of the Commission, responded as follows :—

MR. PRESIDENT :—The gentlemen of the Commission accept the courtesies extended to them with many thanks. We shall endeavor to make good use of them for the country as well as for Philadelphia.

The Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia having retired,
MR. ATWOOD, the Chairman,

Called the body to order and spoke as follows :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION :—Our meeting is one of unusual importance. It will require the deliberations of the best minds of the country. We should have all human guidance and wisdom, and, as an additional act, we should look to a Higher Power than earth; and as a preliminary exercise, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Dr. Hutter, of Philadelphia, to open our proceedings with prayer.

REV. DR. HUTTER, of Philadelphia, then offered the following prayer :—

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders. In Thy hands are the lives of men and the fate of nations. We approach Thy throne with solemn awe and profoundest veneration. We confess our numerous errors and offences, our sinfulness and unworthiness; but we rejoice in the revelation we have of Thyself, that Thou art long suffering, gracious, and mer-

ciful, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy unto the penitent and believing. We are conscious of our dependence on Thee, and oh ! that we may have a living and habitual realization of the fact that it is absolute and unqualified, and that, except for the strength Thou givest us, we can think no good thought, far less perform any good deed.

Our Heavenly Father ! we bless Thee for the manifold mercies and benefits which Thou hast so freely bestowed on us, and for their daily and hourly repetition. To count them all up unto Thee would be impossible. They are more than the hairs of our head, multiplied by the stars of Heaven—more than the sands of the sea. We thank Thee for the blessings of redemption, for the scriptures, that are able to make us wise unto salvation ; for the Holy Ghost, sent for our illumination and sanctification—for the Church, and her many invaluable auxiliaries of piety and benevolence. We thank Thee above all things else for the gift of Jesus Christ, Thine only begotten and well beloved Son, our Lord and Saviour, the brightness of Thine own excellent glory, who was crucified for our sins, and raised again for our justification—very God, very man—the worshipped of the Heavenly hierarchies—the hope of the sinful, the erring, and the lost.

O God ! in view of this place and this occasion, we award unto Thee special praises and thanksgivings for our inestimable civil and political privileges. Thou hast not dealt so with any other nation. We bless Thee for the work of our forefathers, the brave and the good men of revolutionary

fame, who, not far from one hundred years ago, on this very spot, and amidst these very surroundings, proclaimed "Liberty to the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." We bless Thee for the gift of a Washington, in whom they had so wise and trusted a leader, and for all his compatriots in arms and in counsel. We thank Thee that Thou didst inspire their hearts with all needful wisdom and fortitude and faith and patience and courage, enabling them in those eventful times and on this sacred soil to lay the foundations of this mighty Western Republic broadly, deeply, and securely, making it a home and an asylum for the downtrodden and oppressed of all climes and countries. We ascribe the power and the glory of the stupendous consummation, however, not to their valor and prowess, not to their horses and chariots, but we give the praise of their triumphs and successes unto Thee.

O God! we beseech Thee continue to us and to our descendants, to the end of time, these invaluable privileges. May we prize them in our souls' just estimation above all price. Let the American Union be as enduring as the stars; suffer no parricidal hand ever again to be lifted up against it. From it may a perennial stream of blessings issue like water out of the rock of Horeb. Through our example, may the boundaries of human happiness be enlarged, and the knowledge and practice of virtue and religion be spread from the rivers to the ends of the earth. To this end, we pray Thee, fill the minds and hearts of people and rulers with a just sense of their dependence on Thy approving

smiles. Banish from our public counsels, venality and corruption, and let truth, justice, and righteousness constitute the basis of all our laws and policies. And hasten the happy time when man shall no more prey upon man, when wars shall cease, and when all unruly passions and bad dispositions shall yield to the amiable virtues and unoffending dispositions inculcated by the Author of our holy Christianity. Teach us to know and realize that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach unto any people."

O Lord! we beseech Thee, bless the President and Congress of the United States, the Governors and Legislatures of the several States, the Mayor and Councils of this City, and the authorities of all the cities of our land. Give them grace to rule in equity and righteousness, and when they lack wisdom, incline their hearts to seek it of God, who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. Bless these Commissioners and Delegates, who have come from remote sections to this birth place of American Independence, to devise measures for the suitable commemoration of its approaching Centennial Anniversary; grant them a fraternal interchange of sentiment and opinion, conducing to a successful and profitable jubilee. Whilst among us, on this mission of patriotic duty, shield them from all harm and peril, watch over their loved ones at home; be Thou the friend and helper of us all. This, our prayer, O merciful God! hear and answer through the merits and intervention of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

MR. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Moved that a committee of five be appointed as a Committee on Credentials.

Which was agreed to.

MR. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania,

Moved that a committee of seven be appointed on Permanent Organization.

Which was agreed to.

MR. SMITH, of Georgia,

Moved that a committee of five be appointed on By-Laws.

Which was agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN,

Then announced that he had made the following appointments of committees :

Committee on Credentials.

ROBERT LOWRY, of Iowa,
ORESTES CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,
DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania,
WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, of Texas,
JOSHUA NYE, of Maine.

Committee on Permanent Organization.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,
GEORGE H. CORLISS, of Rhode Island,
JOHN LYNCH, of Louisiana,
ANDREW J. SWEENEY, of West Virginia,
JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, of California,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, of New York,
WILLIAM F. PROSSER, of Tennessee.

Committee on By-Laws.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, of Georgia,
JAMES BIRNEY, of Michigan,
ROBERT H. LAMBORN, of Wyoming,
HENRY PROBASCO, of Ohio,
J. MARSHALL PAUL, of Colorado.

MR. PARSONS, of Texas,

Moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in this chamber to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. SWEENEY, of West Virginia,

Moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "ten o'clock," and inserting in their place the words "nine o'clock."

Which was not agreed to.

The original motion was then agreed to.

On motion, the Commission adjourned.

JOHN N. BAXTER,

Secretary, pro tem.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1872.

The Commissioners met this morning at 10 o'clock, in Common Council Chamber, pursuant to adjournment.

In addition to the Commissioners who were present yesterday,

MR. ASA PACKER, Alternate Commissioner of Pennsylvania, took his seat in the Commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MR. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, to wit:

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT.

Alabama, . . WILLIAM M. BYRD, Commissioner.

California, . . JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, Commissioner.

Colorado, . . J. MARSHALL PAUL, Commissioner.

Connecticut, . JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Commissioner.

WILLIAM P. BLAKE, Alternate Com'r.

Dakota, . . . GEORGE A. BATCHELDER, Com'r.

SOLOMON L. SPINK, Alternate Com'r.

Dist. of Columb. JAMES E. DEXTER, Commissioner.

Georgia, . . LEWIS WALN SMITH, Alternate Com'r.

<i>Indiana,</i>	. .	JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.
		DAVID M. BOYD, JR., Alternate Com'r.
<i>Iowa,</i>	. . .	ROBERT LOWRY, Commissioner.
<i>Louisiana,</i>	. .	JOHN LYNCH, Commissioner.
<i>Maine,</i>	. . .	JOSHUA NYE, Commissioner.
<i>Michigan,</i>	. .	JAMES BIRNEY, Commissioner.
<i>Nebraska,</i>	. .	HENRY S. MOODY, Commissioner.
<i>New Jersey,</i>	. .	ORESTES CLEVELAND, Commissioner.
<i>New York,</i>	. .	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Alternate Com'r.
<i>Ohio,</i>	HENRY PROBASCO, Commissioner.
<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	. .	DAN'L J. MORRELL, Commissioner.
		ASA PACKER, Alternate Commissioner.
<i>Rhode Island,</i>	. .	GEORGE H. CORLISS, Commissioner.
<i>Tennessee,</i>	. .	WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Alternate Com'r.
<i>Texas,</i>	. . .	WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, Com'r.
<i>Utah,</i>	JOHN H. WICKIZER, Commissioner.
<i>Vermont,</i>	. .	JOHN N. BAXTER, Commissioner.
<i>Virginia,</i>	. .	WALTER W. WOOD, Commissioner.
<i>West Virginia,</i>		ANDREW J. SWEENEY, Alternate Com'r.
<i>Wisconsin,</i>	. .	DAVID ATWOOD, Commissioner.
<i>Wyoming,</i>	. .	ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Alternate Com'r.

The committee recommend that Alternates be respectfully invited to take seats in the Commission, but not to participate in the proceedings, unless in the absence of the Commissioner.

The following States and Territories are not represented :

Arizona,	Mississippi,
Arkansas,	Montana,
Delaware,	Nevada,
Florida,	New Hampshire,
Idaho,	New Mexico,
Kansas,	North Carolina,
Maryland,	Oregon,
Massachusetts,	South Carolina,
Minnesota,	Washington Territory.

We will report further, on the arrival of Commissioners.

ROBERT LOWRY, *Chairman*.

Which was read, and accepted.

MR. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Commissioners be opened by prayer, and that the President be requested to invite a clergyman of this City to perform that service.

Which was read, and adopted.

MR. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,

Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported verbally that the committee had not yet completed their labors, and requested further time.

Which was granted.

MR. SMITH, of Georgia,

Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, reported progress, and asked for further time.

The report was accepted, and the request granted.

THE CHAIRMAN

Submitted a communication from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, J. Ross Snowden, chairman, inviting the Commissioners to visit the rooms and hall of their society.

Also,

A communication from Hon. James Pollock, Director of the United States Mint, inviting the Commissioners to visit the United States Mint in this City.

Which having been severally read,

MR. HAWLEY, of Connecticut,

Moved that the Secretary be authorized to acknowledge the receipt of the communications, and to extend the thanks of the Commission with the information, that if time shall permit, the Commissioners will avail themselves of the courtesies offered.

Which was agreed to.

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at the rooms of the Commission, at the Continental Hotel, to act as in Committee of the Whole for conference, and to reconvene in public session at the call of the Chairman.

Which was agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN N. BAXTER,
Secretary, pro tem.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Philadelphia, March 6, 1872.

The Commissioners met this afternoon at 4 o'clock, pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and adopted.

MR. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following official list of the Commissioners appointed to date, as appears from the records of the Department of State, at Washington, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 1, 1872.

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Esq.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE,

611 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SIR:—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, I enclose herewith a list of all the Commissioners appointed to date, to represent the States and Territories at the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, with their residences, so far as the Department has been informed.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE, AT THE CITY OF
PHILADELPHIA, IN 1876.

ALABAMA.

WILLIAM M. BYRD, Commissioner, . . . *Dallas County.*
JAMES L. COOPER, Alternate, . . . *Madison County.*

ARKANSAS.

E. W. GANTT, Commissioner, . . .
ALEX. McDONALD, Alternate. . . .

CALIFORNIA.

JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, Commissioner, . . *San Francisco.*
JOHN MIDDLETON, Alternate, . . .

CONNECTICUT.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Commissioner, . . *Hartford.*
WM. F. BLAKE, Alternate, . . . *New Haven.*

DELAWARE.

WILLIAM T. READ, Commissioner, . . . *New Castle.*
JOHN H. RODNEY, Alternate. . . . *New Castle.*

FLORIDA.

J. S. ADAMS, Commissioner, . . . *Jacksonville.*
J. T. BERNARD, Alternate, . . . *Tallahassee.*

GEORGIA.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR., Commissioner, *Bibb County.*
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Alternate, . . . *Philadelphia, Pa.*

INDIANA.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Commissioner, . . . *Crawfordsville.*
DAVID M. BOYD, JR., Alternate,

IOWA.

ROBERT LOWRY, Commissioner, . . . *Davenport.*
COKER F. CLARKSON, Alternate, . . . *Grundy County.*

KANSAS.

JOHN A. MARTIN, Commissioner, . . . *Atchison.*
GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Alternate, . . . *Fort Scott.*

LOUISIANA.

JOHN LYNCH, Commissioner,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, Alternate,

MAINE.

JOSHUA NYE, Commissioner, . . . *Augusta.*
CHARLES P. KIMBALL, Alternate, . . . *Portland.*

MARYLAND.

WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Commissioner, . . . *Baltimore.*
JOHN W. DAVIS, Alternate,

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. WILEY EDMANDS, Commissioner, . . . *Newton.*
WM. B. SPOONER, Alternate, . . . *Boston.*

MICHIGAN.

JAMES BIRNEY, Commissioner, . . . *Bay City.*
CLADIUS B. GRANT, Alternate, . . . *Ann Arbor,*

MINNESOTA.

J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Commissioner, . . . *St. Paul.*
W. W. FOLWELL, Alternate, . . . *St. Anthony.*

MISSISSIPPI.

O. C. FRENCH, Commissioner, . . . *Jackson.*

NEBRASKA.

HENRY S. MOODY, Commissioner, . . . *Omaha.*

R. W. FURNAS, Alternate, . . . *Brownville.*

NEVADA.

W. W. McCOY, Commissioner,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EZÉKIEL A. STRAW, Commissioner, . . . *Manchester.*

ASA P. CATE, Alternate, . . . *Northfield.*

NEW JERSEY.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, Commissioner, . . . *Jersey City.*

JOHN G. STEVENS, Alternate, . . . *Mercer County.*

NEW YORK.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Commissioner, . . . *Albany.*

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Alternate, . . . *N. York City.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

ALFRED DOCKERY, Commissioner, *Rockingham, Richmond Co.*

J. W. ALBERTSON, Alternate, . . . *Hertford, Perquimans Co.*

OHIO.

HENRY PROBASCO, Commissioner, . . . *Cincinnati.*

WILSON W. GRIFFITH, Alternate, . . . *Toledo.*

OREGON.

J. W. VIRTUE, Commissioner, . . . *Baker City.*

A. J. DUFUR, Alternate, . . . *Portland.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Commissioner, . . . *Johnstown.*
ASA PACKER, Alternate, . . . *Mauch Chunk.*

RHODE ISLAND.

GEORGE H. CORLISS, Commissioner, . . . *Providence.*
SAMUEL POWEL, Alternate, . . . *Newport.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JAMES L. ORR, Commissioner, . . . *Anderson.*
ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Alternate, . . . *Charleston.*

TENNESSEE.

THOMAS H. COLDWELL, Commissioner, . . . *Bedford County,*
WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Alternate, . . . *Davidson County.*

TEXAS.

WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, Commissioner, *Houston.*

VERMONT.

JOHN N. BAXTER, Commissioner, . . . *Rutland.*
HENRY CHASE, Alternate, . . . *Lyndon.*

VIRGINIA.

WALTER W. WOOD, Commissioner, . . .

WEST VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDER R. BOTELEER, Commissioner, *Shepherdstown.*
ANDREW J. SWEENEY, Alternate, . . . *Wheeling.*

WISCONSIN.

DAVID ATWOOD, Commissioner, . . . *Madison.*
E. D. HOLTON, Alternate, . . . *Milwaukee.*

ARIZONA.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Commissioner, *Tucson.*

JOHN WASSON, Alternate, . . . *Tucson.*

COLORADO.

J. MARSHALL PAUL, Commissioner, *Fair Play, Park County.*

N. C. MEEKER, Alternate, . . . *Greeley, Weld County.*

DAKOTA.

GEORGE ALEX. BATCHELDER, Commissioner,

SOLOMON L. SPINK, Alternate, . . .

IDAHO.

THOMAS DONALDSON, Commissioner, . . .

JAMES S. REYNOLDS, Alternate, . . .

MONTANA.

WM. H. CLAGETT, Commissioner, . . .

HENRY L. WARREN, Alternate, . . .

NEW MEXICO.

ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE, Commissioner, . . . *Santa Fe.*

UTAH.

JOHN H. WICKIZER, Commissioner, . . . *Salt Lake City.*

WILLIAM H. PITTS, Alternate, . . .

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ELWOOD EVANS, Commissioner, . . . *Olympia.*

ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, Alternate, . . . *Cowlitz Co.*

WYOMING.

H. LATHAM, Commissioner, . . . *Laramie City.*

ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Alternate, . . .

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JAMES E. DEXTER, Commissioner, . . .

LAWRENCE A. GOBRIGHT, Alternate, . . . *Washington.*

Which was read, and laid on the table.

Also,

Reported that Mr. O. C. French, Commissioner from Mississippi, had arrived since the last meeting, and submitted to the committee his credentials.

Which was accepted.

The roll of the Commission was then called, and the following members answered to their names, to wit :—

Alabama—William M. Byrd, Commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshal Paul, Commissioner.

Dakota—George Alex. Batchelder, Commissioner.

District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, Commissioner.

Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, Alternate.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, Commissioner.

Iowa—Robert Lowry, Commissioner.

Louisiana—John Lynch, Commissioner.

Maine—Joshua Nye, Commissioner.

Michigan—James Birney, Commissioner.

Mississippi—O. C. French, Commissioner.

Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, Commissioner.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner.

New York—Chas. H. Marshall, Alternate.

Ohio—Henry Probasco, Commissioner.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, Commissioner.
Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, Commissioner.
Tennessee—William F. Prosser, Alternate.
Texas—William Henry Parsons, Commissioner.
Utah—John H. Wickizer, Commissioner.
Vermont—John N. Baxter, Commissioner.
Virginia—Walter W. Wood, Commissioner.
West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, Alternate.
Wisconsin—David Atwood, Commissioner.
Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, Alternate.

THE CHAIRMAN

Submitted a communication from Porter & Coates, publishers, booksellers, and importers, of Philadelphia, inviting members of the Commission to view their painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg," their Art Gallery, and the Washington Family Bible.

Also,

A communication from the President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, inviting the Commission to be present at the stated meeting of Councils on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Which were severally read, and the invitations accepted.

Also,

A communication from the Union League of Philadelphia, inviting the Commission to visit their house, on this evening, at 8½ o'clock.

Which having been read,

U. S. C. B.

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that the invitation be accepted, with the thanks of the Commission.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Also,

A communication from Joseph Leeds, Esq., of Philadelphia, informing the Commission of the appointment of a committee of seven citizens of Philadelphia, relative to improving Independence Square, and the erection of appropriate monuments therein, and requesting a conference with the Commission.

Which having been read,

MR. LYNCH, of Louisiana,

Moved that the communication be referred to the appropriate committee when appointed.

Which was agreed to.

MR. LEWIS WALN SMITH, of Georgia,

Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, submitted the following report, to wit:—

1870

BY-LAWS

OF THE

"UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION."

Article 1—Official Title.—This body shall be known as "The United States Centennial Commission," as provided for by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and the celebration for the conduct of which the Commission is appointed shall be known as "The International Exhibition of 1876."

Article 2—Quorum.—A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of the Commissioners representing not less than thirteen States and Territories.

Article 3—Power of Alternate Commissioner.—An Alternate Commissioner shall have all the powers of a Commissioner when the Commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the Commissioner is present the Alternate may participate in the debates, and serve on committees, but shall have no vote.

Article 4—Officers of the Commission.—The officers of the Commission shall consist of a President and five Vice Presidents, all of whom shall be chosen from among the members

of this Commission. They shall be elected at the first stated meeting. The terms of the officers then elected shall expire on the first Wednesday of May, 1873; after which time the officers elected shall hold for one year. In case of a failure to elect at the time specified, the officers then serving shall continue until the choice of their successors.

Article 5—Election of a Secretary.—The Commission shall, at a subsequent stated meeting, elect a Secretary, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Commission: *Provided*, that until such election a member of the Commission shall be chosen to act as temporary Secretary.

Article 6—Election of Treasurer.—A Treasurer shall be elected by the Commission. He shall give security in such a sum, and of such a character as to meet the approval of the Executive Committee, or such other committee as may be designated by the Commission.

Article 7—Executive Committee.—The President shall nominate, subject to the approval of the Commission, at its first session, an Executive Committee, consisting of seven members. The said committee shall have power to act on such questions as shall arise during the recess of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Commission at its next stated meeting. A majority of its members shall constitute a quorum, and shall have power to make such regulations for their own government as to them shall seem proper. They shall elect such officers and agents as they shall deem necessary, shall define their duties, and fix their compensa-

tion. They shall report fully all their transactions to the Commission from time to time for approval. In case of any vacancy happening when the Commission is not in session, the same shall be filled by the President, subject to confirmation by the Commission at the next stated meeting.

Article 8—Duties of the President.—The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Commission. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered. He shall, at the request of the Executive Committee, call special meetings of the Commission, giving not less than thirty (30) days' notice to each member, and shall have all the powers and privileges incident to the position of presiding officer. He shall be *ex officio* member of all committees.

Article 9—Duties of the Vice Presidents.—A Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, perform his duties, each taking precedence in accordance with the order of his selection.

Article 10—Duties of Secretary.—The Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the Commission. He shall receive and carefully file all documents relative to the business of the Commission. He shall be present at the office of the Commission, in the City of Philadelphia, and carry out any orders of the Commission or the Executive Committee. He shall keep minutes of all transactions, and at each meeting, or when required, report all matters of interest to the commission and the Executive Committee. All books, docu-

ments, and papers in his possession shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any member.

Article 11—Duties of Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall hold all moneys belonging to the Commission. He shall deposit the same in such depository as may be designated by the Commission, and draw the same only on proper warrants of the authorized officer. He shall keep accurate accounts of all the receipts and expenditures, and shall report the same in detail to the Executive Committee quarterly, or oftener, if required by them, and also at each meeting of the Commission. His books shall at all times be open to any one of the Commissioners.

Article 12—Payment of Moneys.—No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commission except on specific appropriations made by the Commission, or the Executive Committee, and under such rules and restrictions as the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

Article 13—Standing Committees.—The President shall appoint the following committees, to hold for one year, or until discharged by the Commission:—A Committee on Finance, to consist of five (5) members; a Committee on Plans and Architecture, to consist of seven (7) members; a Committee on Tariff and Transportation, to consist of seven (7) members; a Committee on Foreign Affairs, to consist of five (5) members; and a Committee on Opening Ceremonies, to consist of five (5) members, to whom shall be referred such matters as appropriately belong to their respective duties.

Article 14—Stated Meetings.—Stated annual meetings of the Commission shall be held on the first Wednesday of May of each year after 1872.

Article 15—Rules of Parliamentary Law.—The rules of Parliamentary Law as laid down in Cushing's Manual, shall be the rules governing the deliberations of the Commission, except when they conflict with the provisions of these By-Laws.

Article 16—Amendments to By-Laws.—Amendments to these By-Laws shall only be made at a meeting of the Commission, as provided for in the fifth section of the Act of Congress.

Which having been read,

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that the report be adopted and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Which was agreed to.

MR. PROSSER, of Tennessee,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That Hon. William P. Blake, Alternate Commissioner of Connecticut, be invited to address the Commission to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, upon the objects, purposes, plan of organization, general success, and defects of the World's Fair of New York in 1853, and of the Paris Exposition of 1867.

Which was read and adopted.

MR. BYRD, of Alabama,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That we invite the authorities of the City of Philadelphia and the Centennial Committee of this City, to the privileges of seats on the floor of this chamber, during the sessions of the Commission.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,

Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report, to wit:—

The Committee on Permanent Organization beg leave respectfully to report the following gentlemen; to serve as officers of the Centennial Commission.

For President.

Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Commissioner from Connecticut.

For Vice Presidents.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Commissioner from New Jersey.

Hon. HENRY PROBASCO, Commissioner from Ohio.

Hon. WILLIAM M. BYRD, Commissioner from Alabama.

Hon. JOHN DUNBAR CREIGH, Commissioner from California.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Commissioner from Iowa.

For Temporary Secretary.

Hon. LEWIS WALN SMITH, Alternate Commissioner from Georgia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Chairman.

Which having been read,

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania,

Moved that the report be adopted.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BIRNEY, of Michigan,

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the President elect, and conduct him to the chair.

Which was agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN

Appointed Mr. Birney, of Michigan, Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, as the committee.

The committee thereupon retired, and after some time returned, escorting the President elect, to the Hall.

Mr. ATWOOD, of Wisconsin,

The Chairman, on receiving the President elect, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION:—Through your kind partiality I was called to preside temporarily over this distinguished body; through your great indulgence my duties have been made exceedingly easy and pleasant; through your excellent judgment in the selection of a permanent presiding officer, you have made my last duty more pleasant than all the rest. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, as your permanent President.

MR. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, the President elect,

On taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:—When you were considering the choice of a President of your body in Committee of the Whole, in the last informal ballot I gave my vote and my voice for the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, and had the honor to move the unanimous nomination, which was so heartily carried. It was an election eminently fit to be made. Mr. Morrell was the early friend of this enterprise in Congress and as a private citizen. In the vast industrial establishment he conducts he offers us a splendid example of American labor, capital, and genius, and manifests the executive ability you desire in the office in question. I was painfully surprised when he declined the position, and your choice fell upon me. His reasons were stronger than any I can offer, and I cannot refuse to serve you, at least for a time. I return you my profound thanks for the honor, while confessing that a sense of the responsibility it carries subdues the pride I would otherwise feel.

These brief and hasty remarks cannot set forth justly the purposes of our organization. But, indeed, they are quite well understood. As the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence approaches, many voices and pens, in many localities, expressing the spontaneous desire of the people, suggest the propriety of a celebration of due magnitude and solemnity; and it is in full accord with the best spirit of the age that the celebration should take the form of "an Inter-

national Exhibition of our manufactures and products of the soil and mine," in the words of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1871. That Act provides for such an exhibition in Philadelphia in the year 1876.

Upon the nomination of the Governor of each State or Territory, the President was authorized to appoint a Commissioner and an Alternate Commissioner from such State or Territory. All but three States have complied with the Act, and a majority of the Commissioners have appeared, many others taking care to signify to us their warm desire to co-operate zealously. The Commissioners are instructed to report to Congress a suitable date and appropriate ceremonies for opening, dedicating, and closing the Exhibition; a plan or plans of the building; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as, in their judgment, may be important. Whenever the President shall have been informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for exclusive control by the Commission, it is made the duty of the President, through the Secretary of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held, and to furnish copies of the proclamation and the regulations of the Commissioners to the representatives of foreign countries.

That there will be a formal National Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary there is no doubt. That, as a part or accompaniment thereof, there will be a grand International Exhibition, is equally certain. That it is a vast labor is obvious, without reflection. Some of this labor is to be expended upon the removal of preliminary obstacles that are not properly inherent in the task itself. The financial question meets us at the outset, and I refer to it carefully but frankly. I have seen enough of this body of men in three days to know that, while you represent the extreme and widely separated parts of the Union, and their diverse pursuits and interests, and all the political beliefs that have shaken the nation, you are in this matter enthusiastically of one mind and spirit. I can use no language too serious and vigorous in assuring the public that this is to be, in every true and satisfactory sense of the word, a great National and International Exhibition. If we err at any time, we shall listen attentively to correction; if the burden grows too heavy for any, he will call in others of the many who are ready to take our places—but the work must go on.

The Act of Congress provides that the "United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same." Should the National Government adhere strictly to this purpose, the requisite resources must be found in the voluntary contributions of citizens or in the appropriations of the several States, or of Pennsylvania alone. To that end some other and further organization may be necessary; but its incorporation will

undoubtedly be sought at the hands of the National Legislature, and the general control, to insure a broad national spirit and conduct, will be retained in the hands of men of all the States. If at any time we should appear to be largely dependent upon local support, it will be only because such local aid is tendered in the spirit that must animate a national enterprise. With these assurances, to the press and to the public it reaches, we entreat for the celebration and exhibition the steady, thoughtful, trustful, and enthusiastic co-operation of the whole country.

Grand national exhibitions are no longer a novelty. Napoleon, returning from his Italian campaign, projected the first held under national auspices. He originated the idea, and with it the jury system and methods of classification and administration which have continued to this day. From that time the French government has made it a high duty to introduce new industries and encourage the old. The national industrial expositions held at Paris in 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849 were of constantly increasing proportions, and gave incontrovertible evidence, not alone of the industrial progress of France, but of their very great influence in stimulating progress in all countries. The Industrial Exhibition or World's Fair of London followed, in 1851, making an era in the history of these gatherings, leading to others of similar magnificence and proving itself a great benefit to the world. The admirable exhibition in New York, in 1853, came next. France

adopted the international plan in 1855, England renewed the work in 1862, and France in 1867 gave the last.

On these great occasions civilization halts a moment, and "takes inventory" of her resources and measures her progress. Their influence is wide spread. At each the competing nations have been often flattered by success, but as often pained by the proof of lost ground, and each has always learned much. They honor labor, harmonize labor and capital, fraternize nations, better the world. It is impossible, even if it were intended, to manage them in the interest of a class; they are magnificently democratic, whoever conducts them. Ours will be held under unprecedented circumstances. We are to exhibit the past in contrast with the present; to take measure of the growth of a free nation from three to forty millions, in the most wonderful century of the world's history. The subject enlarges in our imagination and warms our blood. Let us glorify even the drudgeries of our work by reflecting upon both its beauties and its uses.

Mr. LEWIS WALN SMITH, of Georgia,

Having been elected Secretary *pro tempore*, by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, upon assuming the duties of the position said:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—Before entering on the duties of temporary secretary I desire to return my hearty thanks for the honor you have done me—an honor at once unexpected and unsolicited. I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge the responsibilities of the office; but I desire to say that my pro-

fessional engagements are such that my selection must be considered as purely temporary, and that as soon as the duties of secretary become arduous, the Commission will relieve me by the selection of a permanent successor.

Mr. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Commission be tendered to the Hon. David Atwood, for the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of temporary chairman.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL, of New York,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That this Commission do offer its thanks to the Hon. John N. Baxter, for his acceptance of the office of temporary secretary, the duties of which have been performed by him with the utmost zeal and ability.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT

Then announced that he had appointed the following members as the Executive Committee under the By-laws, to wit:—

DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, of Baltimore.

J. V. L. PRUYN, of New York.

GEORGE H. CORLISS, of Rhode Island.

JOHN G. STEVENS, of New Jersey,

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina.

WALTER W. WOOD, of Virginia.

Mr. CREIGH, of California,

Moved that the appointment of the members of the Executive Committee, as made by the President, be confirmed.

Mr. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Moved that the subject be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. SWEENEY, of West Virginia,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the President of this Commission be and is hereby authorized to arrange the conference required by the second section of the Act of Congress constituting this body, "for the selection of a suitable site where the exhibition shall be held," and for such other purposes as may be deemed of interest to the objects of this Commission.

Which was read and agreed to.

MR. ATWOOD, of Wisconsin,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to ask such further legislation, both National and State, as will be necessary to enable this Commission to accomplish the end for which it was created, and as will secure harmony in the action of National and State authorities.

Which was read and agreed to.

MR. WOOD, of Virginia,

Moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock, to-morrow morning, in this chamber.

Which was agreed to.

On motion, the Commission adjourned.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1872.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names, to wit:—

Alabama—William M. Byrd, Commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, Commissioner.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Commissioner.

Wm. P. Blake, Alternate.

Dakota—George Alex. Batchelder, Commissioner.

Solomon L. Spink, Alternate.

District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, Commissioner.

Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, Alternate.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, Commissioner.

David M. Boyd, Jr., Alternate.

Iowa—Robert Lowry, Commissioner.

Louisiana—John Lynch, Commissioner.

Maine—Joshua Nye, Commissioner.

Michigan—James Birney, Commissioner.

Mississippi—O. C. French, Commissioner.

Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, Commissioner.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner.

New York—Chas. H. Marshall, Alternate.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, Commissioner.

Asa Packer, Alternate.

Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, Commissioner.

Tennessee—William F. Prosser, Alternate.

Utah—John H. Wickizer, Commissioner.

Vermont—John N. Baxter, Commissioner.

Virginia—Walter W. Wood, Commissioner.

West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, Alternate.

Wisconsin—David Atwood, Commissioner.

Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, Alternate.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MR. BYRD, of Alabama,

Offered the following resolution, to wit:—

Resolved, That all reporters for, and correspondents of, the press are invited to seats on the floor of the hall during the sessions of the Commission.

Which was read, and agreed to.

Also,

Moved that Mr. Parsons, of Texas, be granted leave of absence for the day.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT

Announced that, after consultation with members of the Commission, since the meeting of the Commission yesterday, and giving the subject a careful consideration, he had modified his appointments on the Executive Committee, so that the committee would now be :

Executive Committee.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany, N. Y.
GEORGE H. CORLISS, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN LYNCH, New Orleans, La.
JOHN G. STEVENS, Trenton, N. J.
WALTER W. WOOD, Virginia.

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that the Executive Committee, as appointed by the President, be confirmed.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT

Then announced the appointments of the other committees as follows:—

Committee on Tariffs and Transportation.

O. C. FRENCH, Jackson, Mississippi.
DAVID M. BOYD, JR., Indiana.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, New York City.
JOSHUA NYE, Augusta, Maine.
ANDREW J. SWEENEY, Wheeling, West Va.
WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN H. WICKIZER, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee on Finance.

J. WILEY EDMANDS, Boston, Mass.
ASA PACKER, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
SAMUEL POWEL, Newport, R. I.
JAMES BIRNEY, Bay City, Mich.
J. MARSHALL PAUL, Fair Play, Colorado.

Committee on Plans and Architecture.

HENRY PROBASCO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, Houston, Texas.
JOHN N. BAXTER, Rutland, Vt.
E. A. STRAW, Manchester, N. H.
DAVID ATWOOD, Madison, Wis.
WILLIAM T. READ, Delaware.
GEORGE A. BATCHELDER, Dakota.

Committee on Opening Services.

JAMES L. ORR, South Carolina.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Arizona.
HENRY S. MOODY, Nebraska.
SAMUEL POWEL, Newport, R. I.
WILSON W. GRIFFITH, Ohio.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Indiana.
JOHN G. STEVENS, New Jersey.
ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Wyoming.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, New York.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Georgia.

Committee on Legislation.

DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, New Jersey.
WILLIAM M. BYRD, Selma, Alabama.
WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Nashville, Tenn.
JAMES E. DEXTER, Washington, D. C.

MR. WICKIZER, of Utah,

Moved that the Committee on Legislation be increased from five to seven members.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT,

Appointed Mr. Spink, of Dakota, and Mr. Clagett of Montana as additional members of that committee.

MR. LOWRY, of Iowa,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Agriculture, consisting of thirteen Commissioners, be appointed by the President.

Which having been read,

MR. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,

Moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT

Submitted a communication from Walter Allison, of the Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia, inviting the Commissioners to visit Carpenter's Hall.

Which having been read,

MR. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania,

Moved that the invitation be accepted, and that the

Commission will proceed to the Hall immediately upon the adjournment of this meeting.

Which was agreed to.

Also,

Submitted an invitation to the Commissioners to meet the President of the United States at the residence of Geo. W. Childs, Esq., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Which having been read,

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that the invitation be accepted.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT,

Also stated that the Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia, on the Centennial Anniversary, had invited the Commission to visit the Fairmount Park to-morrow morning, leaving the hotel at 10 o'clock.

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey,

Moved that the invitation be accepted,

Which was agreed to.

WM. P. BLAKE, Alternate Commissioner of Connecticut, pursuant to the resolution of request adopted yesterday, delivered the following address upon

PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

You have requested me to address you upon the objects and purposes, plan of organization, general success and defects of the World's Fair in New York in 1853, and of the

Paris Universal Exposition in 1867. What I am now about to say in response is without adequate preparation. Neither the time nor the material have been sufficient for me to do justice to the subject or to myself. I can give a few facts and observations, and you will please not regard them as by any means covering the whole ground contemplated in your resolution.

The objects and purposes of the two exhibitions named were very different, though both contributed to the same result—the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of the interests of mankind in all that relates to their material well-being and to their intellectual and moral condition. The great and immediate functions of exhibitions are to stimulate and educate. They have not always been instituted with these objects in view. In many cases the hope of pecuniary profit has brought them forth. This may be said to have been the origin of the New York World's Fair. It was started by a New York joint-stock company, and the prospective dividends were "discounted" in the height of the excitement, leaving, in most cases, the burden of loss to be borne by second and third hands, not by the original projectors. There were some exceptions. The objects were rather to secure a grand show, and to achieve a financial success, than to advance the higher interests of mankind. The breadth and the detail of the work essential to great exhibitions were not appreciated, nor were they sufficiently provided for at the outset. The general plan was not perfected sufficiently long before the time fixed

for opening. The building was not completed in time. The installation was delayed, and disappointment and confusion resulted. The administrative and executive force was found to be insufficient as the work of preparation progressed, and aid was eagerly sought in various directions. At the eleventh hour the control was given to two eminent naval officers.

No sufficient provision was made in advance for the distribution of the labor of collecting and securing objects, products, and information. The formation of local committees in various parts of the country was neglected, and as the time approached for the opening the proper material to form an exhibition was not forthcoming. The results were partial and unsatisfactory. It did not become a truly national exhibition.

In the mineral department, for example, it was found that although we might print circulars and applications in blank by thousands, and spread them broadcast through the mails, reaching the mining districts and metallurgical establishments, the responses were few and scanty. The producers of raw materials have no special pecuniary inducement to exhibit. It is rare that they appreciate their duty to the industrial arts and to the public in great exhibitions. It was, therefore, necessary in the case of the New York exhibition, as it is in all exhibitions, to make special and direct efforts by competent persons in order to secure a proper representation in those directions.

In the Paris Exposition the display of raw and unmanufactured products was superb, and was so chiefly because

the production of these raw materials, which underlie the industrial development of a nation, is under the special care and patronage of the governments. Through the well-organized departments of agriculture, of mining, and of forestry in France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, and other countries, very complete and effective displays were secured outside of the special contributions of great establishments. And here allow me to say that we may rightfully expect much from the intelligent co-operation of our own department of agriculture, and from State agricultural societies. But our mines receive little special care or patronage from the government. The magnificent mineral domain of the United States is left to take care of itself. So of our forests. In these important departments, of which, in a young country like ours, other nations expect of right to see a very prominent display, we were deficient in 1853, and without care will be so again.

The ownership of the New York Crystal Palace, by virtue of the transfer of the scrip, soon changed hands, and the directory was changed. One result of this was that pledges made in good faith by the first promoters could not in all cases be redeemed. Many exhibitors suffered by loss and damage, and finally the structure was destroyed by fire. The combustible nature of the interior was one of the great defects of the construction.

In regard to the extent of some of the European exhibitions, I have already given you some data, and they need not be repeated here.

The Exposition Universelle of 1867 takes its origin from the Imperial decrees of the 22d June, 1865, and subsequent dates, instituting an International Exposition, to be opened at Paris on the 1st of April, 1867, and placing it under the direction of an Imperial commission of sixty members, of which the Prince Imperial was named President; M. Rouher, Minister of State, M. Forcade de La Roquette, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household, Vice Presidents; and M. Leplay, Councillor of State, Commissioner General.

The locality selected for the exhibition was the Champs de Mars, the great military parade ground, extending from the military school to the Seine, and from the avenue Labourdonnaye to the avenue Suffren, forming a rectangle of 48 hectares, or 119 acres. To this was annexed the island of Billancourt, giving an additional area of 21 hectares, or 52 acres; making a total of 171 acres appropriated to the exposition. Although somewhat removed from the most attractive parts of the City, it was easy of access; and being also the property of the government, and without any constructions which needed to be removed, it was suitable for the intended edifice, and was free from expense on the score of rent.

The ground was given up by the government on the 28th of September, 1865, and the first iron pillar of the building was raised on the 3d of April, 1866. At the end of the year the structure was comparatively ready for the exhibitors.

It is proper to use the word "comparatively," for there

was delay and backwardness on many sides; and the opening, although it took place on the day and hour announced, was a regulation rather than a necessity. A few only of the groups were in a condition to be fairly presented to the public, and still less to the jurors, whose work was to commence and terminate within the first fourteen days of the opening month. Thanks, however, to the efforts of the respective commissions, and to the hearty goodwill of the exhibitors, those who had seen with dismay the condition of the building on the day when the Emperor and Empress dedicated it to its beneficent and instructive purposes, were certainly the most gladdened and surprised to find a fortnight later that order had sprung from chaos, and that the vast idea of this colossal undertaking had crystalized into an object of beauty.

Thus in a short time the Champ de Mars became a place where the palace and the cottage often together by accident, were purposely put side by side for examination; where the traditions of generations could be contrasted with the latest discoveries and experiences of to-day. The vast elliptical building in the centre occupied 190,000 yards, or 39 acres. The circumference was 1,600 yards, or nearly a mile. Externally the effect was heavy, and by no means imposing; but it speedily became apparent that it was admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The entire length between the Quai d'Orsay and the military school was 1,125 yards, and the width between the two avenues De Labourdonnaye and De Suffren 515 yards.

The exposition was divided into three portions ; the first, called the *Park*, comprising the palace and structures before referred to, and the banks of the Seine ; the second, called the *Reserved Garden*, containing the botanical, horticultural, and piscicultural collections ; the third, called *Billancourt*, from the name of an island in the Seine, where the agricultural implements were exhibited. To facilitate the practical trials of the latter, the Emperor gave up to the competitors all the land and crops they required. Thus the mowing machines were tried at the Emperor's farm at Fougères, near St. Cloud, and the reapers at the imperial establishment at Vincennes.

The buildings erected for previous great exhibitions are generally known as *palaces*, but the structure on the Champ de Mars had nothing in its appearance suggestive of the name. In its plan and construction architectural effects were subordinated to the great end in view—the exhibition of the objects of all nations in such a manner as to invite and facilitate comparison and study. This end was attained by the classification of the objects in groups, and their arrangement in a corresponding number of galleries disposed side by side concentrically. As three out of the ten groups—such as the agricultural exhibitions, live produce, &c.—could not be properly placed in the building, only seven galleries were required and constructed. These galleries, ellipsoidal in form and one story in height, composed the building.

The ground plan was not exactly an ellipse, it was rather

a rectangle with round ends and the sides running parallel with the adjoining avenues. An open space in the centre, prettily ornamented with flowers, statues, and fountains, served as the point of radiation for the seven enclosing galleries. It was also the site of a central pavilion which contained the exhibition of the weights, measures, and moneys of all countries.

In the construction of this building upwards of 370,000 cubic metres of soil had to be removed to make room for foundations, drains, air passages, and water pipes. The outer circle was excavated so as to give a succession of vaulted cellars built of stone and concrete and lime with cement. The two interior galleries of the building were built of stone and the seven others of iron.

This classification included ten groups, sub-divided into ninety-five classes, as follows :—

Group I.—Works of art, classes 1 to 5.

Group II.—Apparatus and application of the liberal arts, classes 6 to 13.

Group III.—Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings, classes 14 to 26.

Group IV.—Clothing, including fabrics, and other objects worn upon the person, classes 27 to 39.

Group V.—Products, raw and manufactured, of mining industry, forestry, &c., classes 40 to 46.

Group VI.—Apparatus and process used in the common arts, classes 47 to 66.

Group VII.—Food, fresh or preserved, in various states of preparation, classes 67 to 73.

Group VIII.—Live stock and specimens of agricultural buildings, classes 74 to 82.

Group IX.—Live produce and specimens of horticultural works, classes 83 to 88.

Group X.—Articles exhibited with the special object of improving the physical and moral condition of the people, classes 89 to 95.

To each of the first seven of these groups a gallery of the building was assigned. Thus Group I, works of art occupied the inner circle or gallery 1, and so on to Group VII., which occupied the outer circle.

By following one of these galleries the observer passed in succession among the productions similar in kind of different countries. By following the avenues he passed successively through the different productions of the same country. The student, therefore, could investigate the condition of any particular art or industry as manifested by different nations, or he could pursue his studies geographically and note the characteristic productions of each country, and compare them as a whole with those of other countries. The arrangement facilitated exhibition, prompted study and comparison, and in these respects fully realized the intentions of its authors.

After the adoption of this classification it was decided to

devote a portion of the inner gallery, next to the central garden, to antiquities, so as to give a history of human labor.

And here let me suggest that in our classification we should give a place to an exhibition of articles showing the gradual developement of the industrial arts in the world, and especially to such objects as will show the development in our own country during the century.

The examination of products and making awards was committed to international juries, numbering in all six hundred members.

The number of jurors taken from each nation was in proportion to the ground occupied by each in the exhibition, and the General Commissioner of each nation nominated the jurors allowed to his national section.

The organization comprised one special jury, ninety-four juries of classes, ten juries of groups, and a superior council.

A serious source of disappointment in the Paris Exposition, at least so far as we were concerned, was due to the inability or the neglect of many of the local committees to whom certain duties were assigned. Failing adequately to perform those duties, at the last moment they devolved upon the executive. Time was lost; work which would otherwise have been comparatively easy and simple, was embarrassed by its incompleteness. The feeling of responsibility diminishes with the dilution, so to speak, of the power. We were late about our contract for motive power in Paris; late in sending on our goods properly invoiced and catalogued, and we did not fully work up to the intent and purposes of that great display. Before leaving Paris several of the Executive

Commissioners united in a memorandum upon the management of future international exhibitions, which I will read entire, though not wholly endorsing all the opinions or recommendations. * * * *

Among the more important results of the Paris Exposition is the vast amount of industrial literature to which it has given rise. Nearly every great nation represented there published reports embodying the results. Thirteen volumes were published by the French government, six volumes by Austria, six by Great Britain, and six by the United States. Over three hundred separate works or publications have been made, and in various languages, upon the whole or portions of the exhibition. These printed results make the exposition a permanent one. The teachings survive the demolition of the buildings. The press is the right arm of such displays, carrying the useful and best results into the remote corners of the earth, interesting and instructing artisans and others who could not leave their homes to see with their own eyes.

Article second of the Imperial Decree of February 1, 1865, placed the direction and control of this vast undertaking in the hands of the Imperial Commission, and the Commissioner General, named by the same decree, was charged with the execution of the measures adopted by the Imperial Commission. All foreign commissions were invited to appoint an Executive Commissioner, to confer directly with the Executive Commission at Paris. This was done by most countries. The United States was represented by Commissioner General Beckwith, to whose ability we are indebted largely for our

measure of success there. The country and the world are also indebted to him and to Mr. Bigelow, then our minister at Paris, for clear conceptions and statements of the importance and value of such exhibitions to industry and to human welfare in the highest sense. Much may be learned by consulting their utterances, preserved in part in the official reports and records. Their wisdom and experience will be of great service to us. For example, in regard to jury awards, Mr. Beckwith says :

“ Experience on former occasions has, in the main, justified the awards of the juries, and they have served not only to confirm established reputations, but to bring into more prominent notice the excellent products of thousands of skilful and worthy producers who labored previously in comparative obscurity, and whose improved fortunes date from those periods. But the benefits resulting from this are not limited to the successful exhibitors. They are naturally stimulated to renewed efforts to maintain their new positions, which quickens their invention, improves their products, and raises their own standards, whilst their rivals and competitors, who, if equally skilful are less lucky, are thereby compelled to work up to this higher level. A new spirit is thus breathed into every department of industry, and the benefits of increased production, improved qualities and varieties, and diminished cost become universal.”

Permit me to quote some words of Mr. Seward upon the value of great industrial exhibitions :

“ From the commencement of the industrial epoch, which

dates from the London Exhibition of 1851, the profound significance and value of such exhibitions have been realized by the people and governments of the civilized nations. Their beneficent influences are many and widespread; they advance human knowledge in all directions. Through the universal language of the products of labor the artisans of all countries hold communication; ancient prejudices are broken down; nations are fraternized; generous rivalries in the peaceful fields of industry are excited; the tendencies to war are lessened, and a better understanding between labor and capital is fostered. It is gratifying to note that these great exhibitions are planned and executed in the interests of the mass of the people. In this last instance those industries, products, and organizations designed to promote the material and moral well-being of the people were made prominent, and the underlying, animating spirit and impulse of the whole plan were for the advancement, prosperity, and happiness of the people of all nations. One of the most salutary results is the promotion of an appreciation of the true dignity of labor and its paramount claims to consideration as the basis of national wealth and power."

"Such exhibitions have become national necessities and duties, and as such it may be expected that they will be repeated again and again hereafter."

But this is too broad a theme for this occasion. We hope that we understand and appreciate the task that is before us. The good work has already begun. Who could not be impressed with this who saw last evening in the banquet hall

of our hosts of the Union League, Virginia shaking hands with Connecticut, and pledging united and harmonious action, hand to hand and heart to heart, in the great work of peace, good-will, and civilization confided to our care.

After which,

Mr. BYRD, of Alabama,

Moved that Mr. Blake be requested to furnish to the secretary a complete copy of his address, for publication.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT

Submitted a communication from the Library Company of Philadelphia, inviting the Commission to visit their institution.

Also,

A communication from the Mercantile Library Company, extending a similar invitation for the Commission to visit their rooms.

Which were severally read, and the invitations accepted.

Mr. BYRD, of Alabama,

Moved that the secretary cause to be printed one hundred copies of the By-Laws, for the use of the members of the Commission.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL, of New York,

Moved that the thanks of the Commission be tendered to Mr. Blake, for his able address.

Which was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT

Submitted communications from Hon. J. Fletcher Williams, Commissioner of Minnesota; Hon William Prescott Smith, Commissioner of Maryland; Hon. John W. Davis, Alternate Commissioner of Maryland; Hon. E. A. Straw, Commissioner of New Hampshire; Hon. C. B. Grant, Alternate Commissioner of Michigan; Hon. J. S. Adams, Commissioner of Florida; Hon. E. D. Holton, Alternate Commissioner of Wisconsin; and Hon. John A. Martin, Commissioner of Kansas, regretting their inability to be present at the opening of the sessions of the Commission, but promising to be present at the earliest moment, and pledging their best efforts for the success of the celebration.

Which were severally read, and laid on the table.

Mr. MARSHALL

Moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

Which was agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,

Temporary Secretary.

PARLOR C, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1872.

The Commission met at 10 o'clock this morning, upon the call of the President.

The roll was called, and the following members responded, to wit:—

Alabama—William M. Byrd, Commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, Commissioner.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Commissioner.

William P. Blake, Alternate.

Dakota—George A. Batchelder, Commissioner.

Solomon L. Spink, Alternate.

District of Columbia—James E. Dexter, Commissioner.

Georgia—Louis Waln Smith, Alternate.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, Commissioner.

David M. Boyd, Jr., Alternate.

Iowa—Robert Lowry, Commissioner.

Louisiana—John Lynch, Commissioner.

Maine—Joshua Nye, Commissioner.

Michigan—James Birney, Commissioner.

Mississippi—O. C. French, Commissioner.

Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, Commissioner.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner.

John G. Stevens, Alternate.

New York—Charles H. Marshall, Alternate.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, Commissioner.

Asa Packer, Alternate.

Tennessee—W. F. Prosser, Alternate.

Texas—William Henry Parsons, Commissioner.

Utah—John H. Wickizer, Commissioner.

Vermont—John N. Baxter, Commissioner.

West Virginia—Andrew J. Sweeney, Alternate.

Wisconsin—David Atwood, Commissioner.

Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, Alternate.

The PRESIDENT

Then stated that the Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia on Centennial Anniversary having invited the Commission to visit the Park this morning, and the invitation having been accepted, the Committee of the Councils and the Park Commissioners were now in waiting to escort the Commission to the Park.

On motion, the Commission thereupon adjourned.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Philadelphia, March 11, 1872.

The Commission met this day at 11 A. M., in this Chamber, pursuant to the call of the President.

MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Philadelphia.

The roll was then called, and the following members answered to their names, to wit:—

Alabama—William M. Byrd, Commissioner.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, Commissioner.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, Commissioner.

Connecticut—William P. Blake, Alternate.

Dakota—George A. Batchelder, Commissioner.

Solomon L. Spink, Alternate.

Georgia—Lewis Waln Smith, Alternate.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, Commissioner.

David M. Boyd, Jr., Alternate.

Louisiana—John Lynch, Commissioner.

Maine—Joshua Nye, Commissioner.

Michigan—James Birney, Commissioner.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Commissioner.

John G. Stevens, Alternate.

New York—Charles H. Marshall, Alternate.

Ohio—Henry Probasco, Commissioner.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, Commissioner.

Rhode Island—George H. Corliss, Commissioner.

Tennessee—William F. Prosser, Alternate.

Texas—William Henry Parsons, Commissioner.

Utah—John H. Wickizer, Commissioner.

Vermont—John N. Baxter, Commissioner.

Virginia—Walter W. Wood, Commissioner.

Wisconsin—David Atwood, Commissioner.

Wyoming—Robert H. Lamborn, Alternate.

The minutes of the meeting of March 6th, inst., were read and adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of March 8th, inst., were also read and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT

Submitted communications from Hon. Alexander McDonald, Alternate Commissioner of Arkansas; Hon. John H. Rodney, Alternate Commissioner of Delaware; Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner of Arizona; and the Hon. William T. Reed, Commissioner of Delaware, informing the Commission that they had been prevented from attending the first meetings, but that they would endeavor to be present at the future meetings of the Commission, and promising their best efforts in promoting the success of the exhibition.

Which were severally read, and laid on the table.

Also,

A communication from R. A. Cameron, requesting the honor of reporting to the Commission the history, progress, and success of Co-operation Colonization in the United States.

Which was read, and referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. CAMPBELL, of Indiana,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the minutes of this Commission be designated as “The Journal of the Proceedings of the United States Centennial Commission,” and be printed, and that all petitions, communications, memorials, and other documents of sufficient importance for publication, be printed in the Appendix to the Journal.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. PARSONS, of Texas,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be, and they are hereby, instructed to forthwith proceed to Washington City as a special deputation to visit, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, the Japanese Embassy, now in that City, and to communicate to them that it is the intention of the Government and people of the United States to commemorate the one hundredth year of our national existence by an exhibition, in 1876, of the arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine of all nations, and to so-

licit the personal action of the Embassy to enlist the interest of the Imperial Government and people of Japan, in a full representation of the arts, industry, and products of their nation, to this international exhibition.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. ATWOOD, of Wisconsin,

Offered the following, to wit:—

WHEREAS, A conference has been had with the authorities of the City of Philadelphia (including the Park Commissioners), in accordance with the second section of the Act creating this Commission, in regard to the site for the exhibition. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the site for holding the International Exhibition in 1876 be fixed at Fairmount Park, within the corporate limits of the City of Philadelphia.

Which having been read,

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The preamble was agreed to.

MR. BLAKE, of Connecticut,

Spoke as follows, to wit:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—The provisions of the Act under which we have been brought together, impose upon us the duty, among others, of preparing a plan for an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures. It is intended that this exhibition shall contain the objects and products of the whole range of human industry in every country. One of the first questions arising is, under what

general plan shall this great diversity of objects be arranged? Are we to place them within the walls of a building so as to best please the eye and promote the general effect regardless of the source or the nature of the articles, or shall we adopt a plan by which the products and objects from each country being kept together, they shall at the same time be grouped according to a common system, and such a system as will best facilitate the comparison and study of similar classes of objects, and promote the higher purposes of such exhibitions? An arrangement of the kind suggested is possible. It may be called both geographical and systematic, these two elements being combined. In order therefore to express the sense of the Commission upon this point, I offer the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the arrangement and classification of objects shall be both geographical and systematic, and that a committee of three shall be appointed by the President to prepare and report a system of classification and arrangement combining these two elements.

The resolution was read, and unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR

Announced that he had appointed as the Committee on Classification, under the resolution,

William P. Blake, of Connecticut, John L. Campbell, of Indiana, and Joshua Nye, of Maine.

MR. BYRD, of Alabama,

Offered the following, to wit :—

Resolved, That the Committee on Plans and Architecture be requested to report at the May meeting sketches of plans for a building or enclosure to cover about fifty acres of floor space, with estimates of the cost of such a structure as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. BAXTER, of Vermont,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the Governors of the several States and Territories be requested, through State organizations, to assist and co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by them, in the matter of State legislation, if required, and in every way that may awaken an interest, and tend to promote and bring to the best results the objects of this Commission.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. SPINK, of Dakota,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the respective Standing Committees report to each or any committee that may so request, the progress of the work in such committee, and that the President or Executive Committee be authorized to refer to any committee such matters as may come before him or them which should appropriately be referred to a committee during the recess of the Commission.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. WICKIZER, of Utah,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are due, and they are hereby most heartily tendered to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, and especially to the Centennial Committee of the Select and Common Councils, of which John L. Shoemaker, Esq., is Chairman, for the marked consideration and delicacy with which they have ministered to our wants, and anticipated *more* than our every wish during the stay of the Commission in this City.

Resolved, That the polite attention of the authorities is fully equalled by the warm-hearted hospitality of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have evinced a spirit of fraternal affection towards the representatives of all the States and Territories, in this Commission, worthy their ancestors who founded this great City of Brotherly Love, and worthy this sacred Hall, where our National Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were born a century ago.

Resolved, That the munificent hospitality and generous kindness of both the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia have been equalled by their delicate modesty in asking nothing at our hands, which might remotely seem that they desired anything of a local benefit in the proposed celebration, but rather that the Centennial Celebration and Exhibition shall be eminently national, and to enure alike to the glory and benefit of the whole republic.

Which having been read,

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Commissioner Hawley, of Connecticut, Commissioner Dexter, of District of Columbia, Commissioner French, of Mississippi, were, on motion, excused from further attendance at this session of the Commission.

MR. BYRD, of Alabama,

Moved that when this Commission adjourns, it will adjourn to meet in this chamber on the twenty-second day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Which was agreed to.

MR. MARSHALL, of New York,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are hereby tendered to the reporters and proprietors of the press of this City, for the faithful manner in which the proceedings of the Commission have been reported, and for the generous assistance and encouragement which they have uniformly given to the Commission in promoting the success of the work committed to our charge.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

MR. SPINK, of Dakota,

Offered the following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Joseph R. Hawley, the first Vice President, Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, and to our temporary Secretary, Lewis Waln Smith, for

the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Which having been read,
And the question being put by the mover,
The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. BIRNEY, of Michigan,

Moved that this Commission do now adjourn.

Before putting the question,

THE PRESIDENT (MR. CLEVELAND, of New Jersey) spoke
as follows:—

FELLOW-COMMISSIONERS:—I am full of this work, and I dare hardly trust myself to speak at this moment of separation, but it may not be amiss to say a word or two. There has been so much harmony and good feeling developed amongst us, that I do most sincerely hope we shall all live to meet in May, when I trust the absent members may also be present, and that we shall live to meet again and again till the whole of this great work is brought to a successful—may I not say, in the interest of civilization itself—a glorious termination, satisfactory to us all.

Some results of this preliminary gathering are already felt amongst us. If any Commissioner journeyed here, no matter from how far, with any doubts hanging over him, I believe I shall speak the sentiments of the whole Commission when I declare that his intercourse with his fellow Commissioners and with the citizens of Philadelphia, during the past week, must have removed them all; and in closing this session we are able further to declare to the whole

country, and, in a preliminary way, to the whole world, that the Exhibition has become a fixed fact. We have even gone so far as to locate the very site upon which the buildings are to be erected, and that the main building is to cover not less than fifty acres of floor space.

When we were welcomed in Independence Hall, and again in visiting old Carpenters' Hall, I was impressed with the grand and glorious memories clustering round about Philadelphia, all pointing with solemn significance to the occasion we are preparing to celebrate. May we all have light and strength to appreciate that occasion, as it approaches! No such family gathering has ever been known in the world's history, and we shall have passed away and been forgotten when the next one recurs.

May we be permitted to rise up to the grandeur and importance of the work before us, so that the results and lessons of our labor may bless and last till our descendants shall celebrate in a similar manner the next Centennial. The vast and varied and marvelous results of inventive industry from all the world shall gather here; and it is fitting—for here, upon this continent, in this new country, under the fostering care of the wise and beneficent provisions of our patent laws, the inventive Genius of the age finds her most congenial home. From the International Exhibition of 1876 the education of skilled labor, in this country at least, is to take a new departure, and we hope the effect will be felt also, in some measure, by every civilized nation.

Here will be spread out before us the manufactures of

Great Britain, the source of all her power. From France will come articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design and perfect in execution. From Russia, iron and leather no nation has yet learned to produce. From Berlin and Munich, artistic productions in iron and bronze. From Switzerland, her unequalled wood-carvings and delicate watch-work. From Bohemia shall come the perfection of glass-blowing, and musical instruments from the Black Forest.

From the people of poor old Spain, to whose daring and public spirit nearly four centuries back we owe the possibilities of this hour, shall come the evidences of aforesaid greatness, now unhappily faded away for want of education amongst the mass of her people. From Nineveh and Pompeii, the evidences of a buried past.

The progress of the applied arts will be shown from all Europe. From China, her curious workmanship, the result of accumulated ingenuity reaching back beyond the time when history began. Matchless wood-work from Japan, and from far India her treasures rare and wonderful.

Turkey and Persia shall bring their gorgeous fabrics to diversify and stimulate our taste.

The Queen of the East, passing the Suez Canal, shall cross the great deep and bow her turbaned head to this young giant of the West, and he shall point her people to the source of his vast powers, the education of *all* the people.

One of our noted orators laid before us the other night such evidence as he could gather of the lost arts of the

Ancients, and he demands to know what we have to compensate us for the loss.

I claim that we have produced some things, even in this new country, worthy of that orator's notice.

Instead of tearing open the bosom of Mother Earth with the root of a tree, that we may feed upon the bounties of nature, as the ancients did, the green covering rolls away with the perfection and grace of art itself from the polished moulding-board of a Pittsburgh Steel Plow. Machinery casts abroad the seed, and McCormick's Reaper gathers the harvest. Whitney's Cotton Gin prepares the fibre; Lyall's Positive Motion Loom takes the place of the old wheel; and Howe's Sewing Machine fits the fabric for the use of man. What had the ancients, I demand to know, that could compensate them for the want of these American inventions?

I do not speak of the American telegraph or of the steam-power, that we have done more than all other nations put together in reaching its possibilities. The Magi of the East never dreamed, in the wildest frenzy of their fruitful imaginations, of the wonders of these! Let us now go to our several States and Territories and enlist every interest of our people in this undertaking, for whatever the reunited people of the United States undertake, on behalf of the whole country, *will not fail*.

Next year it will become the duty of the General Government to make the International Exhibition known to other countries, to the end that all civilized people may meet with

us in 1876, in friendly competition in the progress of the arts of peace. Be it our duty *now* to arouse our own people to a sense of its great value. I know that we go out with our hearts full—let our minds be determined and our hands ready for the labor.

The motion to adjourn was then agreed to.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

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